PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION, IRELAND.

FURTHER RETURNS to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 8th May 1832;—*for*,

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS given by the CHIEF SECRETARY for *Ireland* with reference to the CITIES and BOROUGHS in *Ireland* sending Representatives to Parliament; likewise, Copy of any LETTER or REPORT received by the CHIEF SECRETARY, in answer to such INSTRUCTIONS.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS AND PLANS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *June* 1832.

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Copy of INSTRUCTIONS given by the CHIEF SECRETARY for *Ireland* with reference to the CITIES and BOROUGHS in *Ireland* sending Representatives to Parliament; likewise, Copy of any LETTER or REPORT received by the CHIEF SECRETARY, in answer to such INSTRUCTIONS.

—No. 1.—

LETTER of INSTRUCTIONS from the Right Honourable *E. G. Stanley* to Captain *Gipps*, R. E

SIR, Irish Office, London, 29th October 1831.

HIS Majesty's Government being desirous to procure the most accurate information in their power, of the local circumstances of the Cities and Boroughs in Ireland now returning Representatives to Parliament, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you, that His Excellency has thought fit to appoint you to superintend the Inquiry; which you are hereby authorized to conduct, in conjunction with the Gentlemen named in the margin, to whom you will communicate your Instructions as contained in this Letter.

Sir Thomas Yates.
Mr. R. Hitchcock.
Mr. Duffy.
Lieut. Bordes, R. E.
Lieut. Mould, R. E.

You will divide the Commission into three Boards, of two each; and will allot to each of these Boards a certain number of Boroughs to form the subject of their investigations; the results of which, each of the Boards will from time to time communicate to me, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant and of His Majesty's Government.

You will examine, in each case, into the limits of the existing Borough, and will report the Right of Voting, and, so far as you can ascertain it, the number of Voters; and where there are several qualifications to vote for the same Borough, you will distinguish the number entitled to vote under each.

You will ascertain the total number of Houses of all descriptions, within the limits of the Borough; and you will distinguish, with as much precision as your means of information will allow, the number which are either rented at £. 10 per annum, or for which a yearly rent of £. 10 might be fairly payable, with reference to the rent actually paid for other Houses of the same description, over and above all rates and taxes.

In each Borough, you will inquire whether there are any assessments upon Houses under any local Acts; and in such cases, you will ascertain the total number of rate payers, the mode of assessment, and the total amount raised.

In those Towns in which no such local assessments exist, considerable difficulty will be found in ascertaining the number of Houses worth £. 10 a year. In order to furnish some collateral tests of the condition of each Town, you will specify the number of slated, as contradistinguished from *thatched* Houses; and you will also distinguish the number of Houses having not less than seven windows.

You will furnish Plans of every Borough and County of a City or Town, and of so much of their respective neighbourhoods as you may deem proper for the purposes hereafter mentioned; availing yourself of the Ordnance Survey in all those Boroughs which are comprised within the limits over which it has extended; and with respect to the others, employing competent Surveyors.

You will not, in any case, propose to restrict the limits of any Borough, when connected with the present Elective Franchise; but in certain cases, it may be expedient to extend the limits within which the Right of Voting is at present confined.

1st,—Where the Town extends beyond the existing limits of the Borough, you will mark those limits upon your Plan; and you will also draw such a line as, taken from one known point to another, may comprise the whole of what may be fairly considered as part of the Town or its suburbs; together with as little as possible of land not occupied by Houses: and you will furnish the Lord Lieutenant with the same information respecting the space comprised within such line, as you have been already called upon to furnish with respect to the Borough; and you will follow the same rules, and furnish the same information, in proposing new limits for those Boroughs in which the present limits are not connected with the exercise of the Elective Franchise; disregarding, in this case, the limits of jurisdiction, when not in other respects suitable to the purpose.

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In addition to the Houses of the annual value of £.10, you will endeavour to discover, both with respect to the present Boroughs and the line which you may propose to draw, including the whole Town, the following points:—

1st.—The number of Houses, which, together with land held under the same lease in the Borough, pay an annual rent of £.10.

2d.—The number of Leasehold Occupiers, so far as they can be ascertained, deriving a yearly *profit* of £.20 a year out of land within the Borough.

If there should be any Boroughs which, with the addition of the Town as above, in your judgment, will not furnish from these classes a Constituency of 200 Voters, you will report, when you transmit your Plan of the Borough, what portion of the neighbouring County, in your judgment, would be sufficient, if annexed to the Borough, to make up that number.

In drawing this line, your selection of the district to be comprehended will be guided by the desire of taking as little as possible out of the County Constituency; and you will therefore lean rather towards the side upon which the Town seems likely to extend; or which, from other causes, may afford the greatest number of £.10 Houses within the smallest limits.

You will also report, in each case, upon the number of 40*s*. Freeholders, non-resident Freemen, or Householders of a lower description than £.10 respectively, where each of these classes is entitled to vote for the Borough, although you will not calculate upon any of these in estimating the number of Voters in the cases in which you may find it necessary to recommend an extension of the Boundary.

Should any other modes than those which I have suggested, of obtaining information as to the state of the Constituency of these Boroughs, occur to you in the progress of your inquiries, you will communicate with me upon the subject; and you will add to the information above required, in each case, such Observations as you may think it desirable to have laid before the Lord Lieutenant and His Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

E. G. Stanley.

— No. 2. —

REPORT from Captain *Gipps*, R. E. to the Right Hon. *E. G. Stanley.*

Sir, London, 31st January 1832.

I have the honour to lay before you the following Report of the proceedings of the Commissioners who were appointed by your Letter of Instructions of the 29th of October last, for the purpose of procuring the most accurate information in their power, of the local circumstances of the Cities and Boroughs in Ireland now returning Representatives to Parliament, particularly with respect to their existing Boundaries, and of recommending new Boundaries where the present ones may not be found suitable to the purposes of the Reform Bill.

Your Instructions pointed out, that in all cases where the existing limits of the Borough were connected with the Right of Voting, those limits were not to be curtailed; but that where the limits assigned to the Borough were only limits of jurisdiction, and not connected with the Elective Franchise, they were not to be regarded, unless otherwise suitable; but that in all such cases, if the Town afforded a sufficient Constituency, the Commissioners were to recommend such a new Boundary, as, taken from one known point to another, may comprise the whole of what may fairly be considered as part of the Town, or its Suburbs, together with as little as possible of land not occupied by Houses; and that in cases where the Town would not afford a probable Constituency of 200 Voters, the Commissioners were to report upon what portion of the neighbouring country would, if annexed to the Borough, be sufficient to make up that number.

In the prosecution of this part of their inquiries, the Commissioners found that the Towns in Ireland which now return Members to Parliament may be divided into the four following Classes:

1.—Cities or Towns, that are Counties of themselves.

2.—Boroughs, in which the Right of Voting is confined to the Members of their respective Corporations.

3.—Towns

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3.—Towns, which have not any Corporate Body; and in which therefore the Right of Voting is at present in the Inhabitants or Occupiers of £.5 Houses.

4.—Towns, in which the Corporate Bodies are extinct.

Corresponding with these four Classes, I have the honour to submit four general Tables, marked (A.) (B.) (C.) and (D.) exhibiting a Summary of all the information collected by the Commissioners; and upon each Class I will beg leave to offer a few observations.

CLASS 1.—TABLE (A.)

IN this Class are comprised eight Cities or Towns that are Counties of themselves, each of which has a considerable portion of the neighbouring country attached to it, under the denomination of Liberties. These Liberties have always been attached to the Towns, and are entirely separated from the Counties at large. They are connected with the Towns not only by being under the same Magistrates, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the general Magistracy of the County at large, but also by the payment of County Cess, which is levied on them by their own Grand Jury of the County of the City, and forms a fund entirely distinct from the Grand Jury Cess of the County at large. Freeholders also within the County of the City vote at Elections for the City, and have no votes for the Counties at large; it is therefore clear that all these Counties of Cities or Towns come into the class of places in which the existing limits are connected with the Elective Franchise, which limits, therefore, the Commissioners were not authorized to curtail.

The only alteration recommended by the Commissioners is in the case of Dublin, to which it will be necessary to make some addition on the principle laid down in your Instructions; as parts of the Town lie beyond the limits of the present County of the City.

There is in each of these Cities or Towns a Corporate Body, and the Right of Election is in the Freemen of this body jointly with the Freeholders of the County of the City.

CLASS 2.—TABLE (B.)

THIS Class comprises twenty Boroughs in which the Right of Voting is at present exercised exclusively by the members of their respective Corporations. Most of these places have also, by their charters, extensive agricultural districts attached to them, but not in the same intimate way in which the Liberties of the Counties of Cities are attached to the places named in Table (A.) Little, if any, community of interest exists between these agricultural Districts and the Towns; the limits of them are in many cases forgotten, and in fact serve no present purpose whatever. There is no distinction between them and the rest of the County, either with respect to the payment of County Cess, or the Right of Voting at County Elections. The jurisdiction of the Chief Magistrate of the Town extends, it is true, over them, but as he is in general also a Magistrate of the County, the exact point where one jurisdiction ends and the other begins is frequently not known, and very seldom attended to. As neither residence nor property within these agricultural Districts, or Liberties, has hitherto conferred the Elective Franchise, the Commissioners, following their Instructions, have not been in any way influenced by the extent of them in proposing Boundaries, within which residence is in future to confer the Franchise. These Boundaries are therefore proposed to be drawn close round the Town, in all cases where a sufficient Constituency will be furnished by it; the whole of the Suburbs are, however, in every case included, as well as every thing that can fairly claim to be considered as part of the Town; and room is also given for its increase in any direction in which it seems likely to extend itself.

The smaller Boroughs of Ireland having been struck off at the time of the Union, the only Towns now sending Members to Parliament, which will not under the Reform Bill afford a probable Constituency of 200 Voters, are, Cashel, Dungannon, Portarlington, and Coleraine.

Cashel was found to be so deficient in £.10 Houses, that the Commissioners have annexed to their Plan the whole of the District that is now under the jurisdiction of its Magistrates, and also a small portion on one side of the Town, that is beyond that jurisdiction.

In Dungannon the number of Voters will also probably fall short of 200, but the Commissioners have not recommended any addition to it; first, because the deficiency seems to arise from there being at present an unusual number of Houses

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either unoccupied, or in the occupation of females; and secondly, because that even if the whole of a considerable District, generally supposed to be under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, were annexed to it, the country is so poor and thinly inhabited, that it would not afford a single additional £. 10 Voter.

With respect to Portarlington, a District in the neighbourhood of the Town is pointed out by the Commissioners, which may be annexed to it, if the number of 200 Voters be scrupulously required; but as the deficiency in the Town is very trifling, it probably may not be judged necessary to do so.

At Coleraine the deficiency is still smaller, and may, I believe, be made up by giving rather a wider margin to the Town than the Commissioners at first recommended.

CLASS 3.—TABLE (C.)

THIS Table contains the places, three only in number, in which, as there is no corporate body, the Right of Election is at present exercised by the Inhabitants or £. 5 occupiers, under the 35th Geo. III. ch. 29, sections 57 to 72 (of the Irish Parliament.)

These three Towns have agricultural Districts or Liberties attached to them, residence within which has hitherto been considered to be equivalent to residence within the Town itself; they therefore of course fall under the denomination of places in which the existing limits are connected with the Elective Franchise. Notwithstanding therefore that the limits of the Liberties do not appear to have been fixed by any competent authority, and that they are in some parts disputed, the Commissioners have not proposed any curtailment of them. Where any disputes xist, they have, on the contrary, recommended the adoption of the wider limits.

As the Right of Voting is at present enjoyed in these Towns by the occupiers of £. 5 Houses, it is evident that the Constituency will not be increased by the Reform Bill; ultimately it will, on the contrary, be diminished.

CLASS 4.—TABLE (D.)

THIS Table contains two places, which were formerly Corporate Towns, but in which the Corporations are extinct, and the Charters fallen into disuse, the Elective Franchise having been transferred in some irregular manner (not sufficiently accounted for) to the Freeholders within the limits of the Manors in which the Towns are situate. In one of these Towns (Dungarvan) the £. 5 Householders of the Town share the Elective Franchise with the Freeholders of the Manor, but in the other (Mallow) they do not. As there is no Corporate Magistrate, there is of course no limit of corporate jurisdiction, but there are limits of Elective Franchise, viz. the limits of the Manor; it became therefore doubtful with the Commissioners, whether they could consistently with their Instructions recommend any curtailment of these limits; and it may seem perhaps at first sight that they ought to be left in the same state as the Boroughs of the last-mentioned Class. There is, however, a considerable difference between them, which I will endeavour to explain. In the Boroughs of the Third Class, the Right of Election is in the Householders or £. 5 occupiers, who do not, as such, vote at Elections for the County; but in the two Boroughs of the Fourth Class, the Elective Franchise is in the Freeholders, who vote also, as such, at Elections for the County.* A second difference, and a very important one, is, that the Manors lie very unequally round the Town, so that a person living at the distance in one direction of several miles from the Town, may possess a Vote for it, whilst others living in the immediate vicinity of the Town, do not possess a Vote. The Commissioners therefore, in the uncertainty as to what might ultimately be determined on with respect to these Boroughs, proceeded, in the first instance, to ascertain their existing limits, and afterwards to draw Boundaries round the Towns themselves, in the same way as they have done round the Corporate Boroughs, on the supposition that they were places to which their Instructions did not entirely reach; and that it might very probably be ultimately determined to reduce these Boroughs, which have been, since the decay of their Corporate Bodies, in so anomalous a state, to the same condition in which the Boroughs which have retained their Corporate Rights, will be placed by the Reform Bill. It may be remarked, that although the right of the Freeholders of the Manor to vote at Elections for the Borough, may be perhaps considered to be sufficiently established by

* The 40s. Freeholders were indeed disfranchised as far as their County Votes were concerned, in 1829, by the 10th Geo. 4. c. 8.; but they retain their votes for the Town.

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by time and usage, yet that such a right could have been acquired only in the first instance by usurpation.

With respect to the miscellaneous information contained in the four general Tables, I believe it will be found as accurate as can be reasonably expected.

The Returns of Population, and Number of Houses in the Towns, will not always agree exactly with the Returns made under the late Census, because they are intended to apply to the Boundaries recommended by the Commissioners, which do not always agree with the limits for which the official Enumeration was made.

In the Counties of Cities, and in some of the Towns, the Commissioners had great difficulty in ascertaining, with any degree of correctness, the numbers of the present Constituency, on account of the way in which the Registers of Voters are kept; and they found that the Returns which had been made to Parliament on this subject were extremely erroneous. In the Return, for instance, ordered to be printed by The House of Commons on the 11th of June 1830, the number of Freeholders in the County of the Town of Drogheda is stated to be 617, whereas the Commissioners found, by a most minute inquiry in November 1831, that they amounted at the utmost to 370. In explanation of this error in the Return, the Clerk of the Peace stated to the Commissioners, that by the Order addressed to him, he was desired to return the number of Freeholders, whose names stood upon his Register; and that consequently, as names are never struck off the Register when the parties die or become disqualified, many persons were included in his Return who were either dead or no longer in possession of their Freeholds; also, that the names of some who had re-registered were reckoned twice over. The Commissioners found that the same thing had been done in some other places; and in no instance where the Constituency was large did the Registers afford them any accurate information as to the number of persons actually entitled to vote.

The probable Constituency under the Reform Bill, as far as the same depends upon the £.10 Franchise, was a part of their inquiry to which the Commissioners devoted their strictest attention, and which was particularly required of them in the absence of any assessments for Poor Rates or Taxes, which render it so easy in England to form an estimate of the probable number of Voters of any class.

In every case where a doubt could exist, whether the number of £.10 Houses was sufficient to furnish 200 Voters, the Commissioners counted them themselves, in the presence of such persons as were found best able to speak to their value on the spot.

As an additional test of the comparative condition of the Towns, the Commissioners followed their Instructions in ascertaining the number of Houses in each Town that were slated or tiled, contradistinguished from those that were thatched, and also the number of Houses that had seven windows or more; but in counting windows they found it necessary to assume that a House had seven windows in all, when they found that it had four in front; as there would have been very great difficulty in ascertaining with correctness the number of windows in the rear.

The information with respect to local rates was in every instance taken by the Commissioners themselves from the persons who collect them on the spot.

Of the Plans that accompany the Reports of the Commissioners, thirteen are furnished from the Ordnance Survey; the remainder were made by competent Surveyors employed by the Commissioners, with the exception of a few that were copied from Plans of sufficient accuracy found upon the spot.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
George Gipps.

REPRESENTATION of *Ireland*, as it is proposed to be established by the REFORM BILL.

32 Counties are to return	each 2	Members	64
5 Counties of Cities or Towns	each 2		10
3 Ditto ditto	1		3
1 Borough (Belfast)	2		2
24 Boroughs	1		24
Trinity College, Dublin	2		2
		TOTAL	105

George Gipps.

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TABLE (A.)—CITIES AND TOWNS THAT . . . . . .

NAMES	Extent in Statute Acres.	POPULATION.			NUMBER OF HOUSES			Number of £10 Qualifying Tenements	Number of £10 Qualified Occupiers	ASSESSMENTS			
										Grand Jury Cess raised on the County of the City	Town only.		
		Town.	Country.	Total.	Town	Country	Total.				Nature of the Cess	Number of Rate Payers	AMOUNT.
	1	2.	3.	4.	5	6	7.	8.	9	10	11.	12	13
										£ s d.			£ s d
1. CARRICKFERGUS .	16,700	3,500	5,200	8,700	790	not received		600	522	800 – –	Church	567	101 – –
2. CORK . . .	45,000	85,000	22,000	107,000	9,600	not received		6,300	4,500	8,396 7 2	General Cess	4,200	19,500 – –
3. DROGHEDA . .	5,800	15,138	2,227	17,365	2,860	511	3,371	920	800	1,026 – –	Church, Lighting, Watching	1,023	852 – –
4 DUBLIN . .	3,538	. .	.	250,000	. .	. .	19,000	16,000	14,000	31 338 – –	Church, Watch, Paving, Pipe-water	15,000	59,342 – –
5. GALWAY . .	23,000	21,467	11,653	33,120	2,683	2,050	4,733	750	640	1,900 – –	Church	850	351 – –
6 KILKENNY . .	16,400	18,470	5,270	23,740	2,840	750	3,590	900	770	2,303 – –	Church, Minister	1,459	403 – –
7. LIMERICK . .	26,660	44,100	22,475	66,575	4,860	3,540	8,400	2,200	1,800	6,500 – –	Church and General Cess	1,474	3,508 17 –
8. WATERFORD .	9,478	26,377	2,444	28,821	3,376	343	3,719	1,800	1,450	4,348 14 10	Church, Minister, Lighting	1,800	1,738 – –
				535,321				29,470	24,482				

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- - - - - - - - - - - ARE COUNTIES OF THEMSELVES

PRESENT CONSTITUENCY									PROBABLE CONSTITUENCY UNDER THE REFORM BILL							Number of Members to be returned	NAME
Freemen			Freeholders.				Total Number of Electors	Greatest Number ever polled	£ 10 Occupiers who have already Votes.	£ 10 Occupiers who will acquire Votes	Non Resident Freeholders of £ 50 and £ 20	Leaseholders of £. 20 profit	Freemen with Rights reserved for Life	40s. Freeholders reserved for Life	TOTAL.		
Resident	Non-Resident	Total	£ 50	£ 20	40s	Total											
14	15	16	17	18	19	20.	21	22	23	24.	25	26	27	28	29	30	
683	129	812	6	20	13	39	851	860	522	nil	16	10	174	10	732	1	1. Carrickfergus
1,072	1,259	2,331	103	360	1,082	1,545	3,876	2 230	850	3,650	150	100	600	1,000	6,350	2	2. Cork
270	296	566	7	15	338	370	936	664	180	620	7	20	140	313	1,280	1	3. Drogheda.
2,500	1,000	3,500	800	800	600	2,200	5,700	3,613	2,700	11,300	500	200	1,000	500	16,200	2	4. Dublin
83	923	1,006	96	71	921	1,088	2 094	1,462	187	453	30	30	43	921	1,664	2	5. Galway
148	284	532	66	53	214	333	865	402	200	570	40	30	148	200	1,188	1	6. Kilkenny
297	116	413	200	300	1,500	2,000	2,413	1,354	550	1,250	200	50	147	1,400	3,597	2	7. Limerick
750	150	900	22	15	43	80	980	916	483	967	7	50	300	40	1,847	2	8. Waterford
5,901	4,157	10,060	1,300	1,644	4,711	7,655	17,715	- -	5,772	18,810	950	490	2,552	4,384	32,958	13	

Number of Electors for each Member - - - 2,527

George Gipps.

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TABLE (B.)—CORPORATE BOROUGHS.

NAMES.	Extent in Statute Acres.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Number of £.10. Qualifying Tenements.	Number of £.10. Qualified Occupiers.	ASSESSMENTS. Nature of the Cess.	Number of Rate Payers.	AMOUNT.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.
								£. s. d.
1. ARMAGH	277	9,189	1,540	520	450	Church and Borough	1,261	800 - -
2. Athlone	485	6,161	1,027	260	220	Church	504	100 - -
3. Bandon	439	9,820	1,538	279	240	Church	1,500	116 - -
4. Belfast	740	49,938	8,022	3,160	2,300	Church, Police, Pipe-water	4,769	11,396 - -
5. Carlow	496	9,012	1,334	403	350	Church	883	107 10 -
6. Cashel	3,974	6,971	1,059	240	200	Church	498	100 - -
7. Clonmel	361	12,256	1,532	752	652	Church, Minister, Lighting	1,050	1,275 - -
8. Coleraine	576	5,752	1,163	248	188	Church, Lighting	850	315 - -
9. Dundalk	445	10,750	1,851	750	600	Church	1,186	180 - -
10. Dungannon	224	3,758	652	234	161	Church	560	160 - -
11. Ennis	469	9,727	1,390	290	250	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
12. Enniskillen	156	6,796	1,036	360	283	Church	662	46 - -
13. Kinsale	273	6,897	1,266	301	260	Church, Minister	982	227 - -
14. Londonderry	390	14,030	2,043	735	578	Church, Lighting, Pipe-water	1,270	1,204 17 9
15. Portarlington	933	3,000	485	206	185	Church	275	36 7 -
16. New Ross (Exclusive of Ross Bercon)	326	6,284	1,040	316	246	Church	340	10 15 2
17. Sligo	3,280	12,762	2,238	680	511	Church, Lighting,	874	1,174 13 4
18. Tralee	534	9,562	1,354	354	254	Church	459	100 - -
19. Wexford	450	10,670	1,783	566	430	Church	300	54 - -
20. Youghal	212	9,600	1,200	479	400	Church, Lighting	804	468 - -
		212,935			8,758			
21. Downpatrick								
22. Lisburn								
23. Newry								
24. Dungarvan								
25. Mallow								

- - - *See* Return, marked (C.) - - - - - - - - - - - -

- - - *See* Return, marked (D.) - - - - - - - - - - - -

Note.—The above Boroughs will continue to return each One Member, except Belfast, which is to return Two. The Persons qualified as £.10 Voters are one in 23 $\frac{6316}{8758}$, or very little more than one in 24.

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TABLE (B.)—CORPORATE BOROUGHS.

PRESENT CONSTITUENCY, or FREEMEN.				PROBABLE CONSTITUENCY under the REFORM BILL.				FREEHOLDERS who are Registered for the County, in right of Property within the Town.				NAMES.
Resident.	Non-Resident.	TOTAL.	Greatest Number ever Polled.	£.10 Householders who have already Votes.	£.10 Householders who will acquire Votes.	Freemen with Rights reserved for Life.	TOTAL.	£. 50	£. 20	£. 10	Total.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
7	6	13	- -	5	445	2	452	6	6	6	18	1. ARMAGH.
33	38	71	- -	15	205	18	238	18	38	9	65	2. Athlone.
7	6	13	- -	8	232	- -	240	5	29	–	34	3. Bandon.
9	4	13	- -	8	2,292	1	2,301	108	76	16	200	4. Belfast.
5	8	13	- -	2	348	3	353	37	17	13	67	5. Carlow.
7	19	26	- -	7	193	- -	200	–	not received.		–	6. Cashel.
48	46	94	- -	48	604	8	660	–	not received.		90	7. Clonmel.
30	22	52	38	4	184	26	214	24		9	33	8. Coleraine.
20	12	32	- -	14	586	6	606	25	20	34	79	9. Dundalk.
3	9	12	- -	1	160	2	163	45		16	61	10. Dungannon.
4	9	13	- -	4	246	- -	250	13	19	14	46	11. Ennis.
7	7	14	- -	4	279	3	286	21	25	24	70	12. Enniskillen.
134	42	175	- -	40	220	94	354	3	1	–	4	13. Kinsale.
182	268	450	351	85	493	97	675	71		17	88	14. Londonderry.
6	9	15	- -	5	180	1	186	24	6	8	38	15. Portarlington.
20	18	38	- -	12	234	8	254	15	3	4	22	16. New Ross.
12	1	13	- -	5	506	7	518	54	56	4	114	17. Sligo.
8	5	13	- -	8	246	- -	254	34	33	12	79	18. Tralee.
413	178	591	127	200	230	213	643	31	13	9	53	19. Wexford.
87	176	263	143	74	326	13	413	18	4	4	26	20. Youghal.
1,042	883	1,925	- -	549	8,209	502	9,260					
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -												21. Downpatrick. 22. Lisburn. 23. Newry.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -												24. Dungarvan. 25. Mallow.

Average Number of Voters for each Member - - - 441.

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TABLE (C.)—BOROUGHS IN WHICH THE ELECTIVE - - - -

NAMES.	Extent in Statute Acres.	Population	No. of Houses	ASSESSMENTS. Grand Jury Cess, Town and Country.	Town only. Nature of the Cess.	No of Rate-Payers.	Amount.	No of £ 5. Occupiers at present registered.	No of £. 10. qualifying Tenements
	1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9
				£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
1. DOWNPATRICK -	1,486	4,779	897	240 – –	Church and Lighting.	867	393 – –	493	285
2 LISBURN - -	1,325	6,201	992	676 – –	Church	293	159 – –	141	354
3. NEWRY - -	2,500	13,369	2,214	411 10 –	Police and Church.	2,172	1,464 – –	935 or 1,086	820
		24,349						1,569 or 1,720	1,459

TABLE (D.)—BOROUGHS IN WHICH THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE - - - -

NAMES.	Extent of the entire Manor.	Population of the entire Manor.	Houses in the entire Manor.	FREEHOLDERS in the Manor now registered. £. 50.	£. 20.	s. 40.	Total.	No. of £.5 Householders who at present vote as such.	Total of the present Constituency.	Greatest Number ever polled.	WITHIN Extent in Statute Acres.	Population
	1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. DUNGARVAN -	10,000	11,858	1,746	31	43	597	671	200	871	436	430	8,381
2. MALLOW - -	6,897	7,688	1,125	61	47	416	524	- -	524	213	350	7,100
		19,546	2,871	92	90	1,013	1,195		1,395			15,481

Note.—The Places in Tables (C.) and (D.) will continue to return, each, One Member.

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- - - FRANCHISE IS IN THE INHABITANTS, OR £.5. OCCUPIERS.

No. of £.10. qualified Occupiers.	Probable No. of Persons now registered at £.5. who cannot register at £.10.	Greatest Number ever polled.	FREEHOLDERS Registered for the County, in right of Property in the Town.				NAMES.
			£. 50.	£. 20.	£. 10.	TOTAL.	
10.	11.	12.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
220	300	385	not received.				1. DOWNPATRICK.
275	—	—	20	18	14	52	2. LISBURN.
700	300 or 450	554	126	53	2	181	3. NEWRY.
1,195	600 or 750						

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- - - IS EXERCISED BY THE FREEHOLDERS IN THE ADJOINING MANORS.

- - THE LIMITS PROPOSED FOR THE TOWN.										NAMES.
No. of Houses.	No. of £.10 qualifying Houses.	No. of £.10 qualified Occupiers.	ASSESSMENTS.			Probable Constituency.				
			Grand Jury Cess.	Church Cess	No. of Rate-payers.	£.10 Occupiers as in Col. 15.	Freeholders reserved for Life.	£.5 Occupiers reserved for Life.	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1,182	266	210	127 5 7	40 — —	310	210	600	150	960	1. DUNGARVAN.
996	246	200	75 — —	120 — —	270	200	450	- -	650	2. MALLOW.
2,178	512	410				410	1,050	150	1,610	

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LIST OF COMMISSIONERS.

Captain Gipps, R. E.

Sir T. C. Yates.

R. Hitchcock, Esq.

T. C. Duffy, Esq.

Lieutenant Bordes, R. E.

Lieutenant Mould, R. E.

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ARMAGH.

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